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REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The Military Air Force Academy at Pancevo was the educational center of the Yugoslav Military Air Force until the latter part of 1949, when for political and strategic considerations, it was transferred to Bosnia and Montenegro. This was done upon the orders of the Supreme General Staff Headquarters.
2. The Educational Section of the Yugoslav Military Air Force is in charge of the control and management of the various Air Force schools and training centers, which are listed as follows:

a. Pilot School in Mostar.

The course is for two years. The first year covers theory, and the second covers practical flight training. Two squadrons of approximately one hundred and ten AERO-2 training planes of the Yugoslav-produced AB series are attached to the school. Students include officers, non-commissioned officers, and a small number of civilians chosen from among the participants of the contest held each year by the Ministry of National Defense.

b. Specialized Schools in Niksic and Titograd.

Upon completion of the pilot course in Mostar, students are sent to Niksic for further training as fighter pilots, or to Titograd to train as pursuit pilots. The duration of courses in both schools is one year. Fighter pilots are trained in L-2's, while pursuit pilots are trained in JAK-3's. Graduates of the schools are rated as Air Force standard bearers. Those who had military status prior to training are promoted to the rank of sergeant.

c. Technical School in Rajlovac.

The school embraces three fields of specialization. Courses are given in mechanical training, the use of special equipment, and armaments. Students include military personnel and chosen civilians. The duration of the courses differ according to the specialization or classification for which students prepare. The classifications are for mechanic, technician, and technical officer. Accordingly, the course for mechanics is two years, the course for technicians

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This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

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is three years, and the course for technical officers is four years. Entry requirements are four years of secondary education (gymnasium) for mechanics, and six years for technicians and technical officers. The teaching staff comprises approximately ninety technical Air Force officers, and a certain number of non-commissioned officers. Officers are the chief instructors, whereas the non-commissioned officers are in charge of practical training. The school is well-equipped materially and has models of various aircraft engines, airplane parts, samples of armament, various instruments, et cetera. Subjects taught are mainly identical for all three courses and differ only inasmuch as the material for technicians and technical officers is somewhat more extensive. The majority of the students, particularly the candidates for technicians and technical officers, are officers and non-commissioned officers, while the mechanical candidates are predominantly civilians. Upon completion of the course, the mechanical student is rated as squad leader, while technicians with military status prior to entry in the school become platoon leaders. Non-commissioned officers who graduate as officer-technicians are rated as standard bearers, while officers prior to entry are promoted to the next officer's rank upon graduation. The following is the description of courses:

1) Courses for Mechanical Training.

The subjects taught at this course are the Serbo-Croatian language, chemistry, physics, mathematics, technology, the theory of aircraft engines and airplanes, construction, electro-technics, armament and instruments, political indoctrination, practical training in the workshop, and military training (with regard to the use of machine equipment, tactical training, and target practice). Aerodynamics, drafting, and technical administration are subjects taught exclusively to technical students and technical officers.

2) Course for Use of Special Equipment.

The subjects taught at this course are the Serbo-Croatian language, chemistry, physics, mathematics, political indoctrination, practical training in the workshop, and military training. The course differs from the course for mechanics, inasmuch as technology and the theory of aircraft engines and airplanes are taught in broad terms and close attention is devoted to electro-technics, radio telegraphy, and aircraft instruments.

3) Course for Armament.

The subjects taught at this course differ very little from the other two courses. Particular attention is devoted to the study of armament, explosives, target practice, and the construction and repairs of armament.

d. Technical School in Raniovicevo.

Similar to the school in Lajlovac, the Technical School in Raniovicevo has three courses for the training of technical personnel. The three branches of specialized training are meteorology, radio telegraphy, armaments, and photography. The courses last from two to three years.

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e. The Banja Luka Center for Night Bombing.

The course lasts three months and trainees are instructed in the techniques of night flying.

f. Accomplishment Center in Ljubljana for Officers.

Upon the completion of the pilot course and a course in specialized training, officers slated for commanding positions in various units are sent to the Ljubljana Center for further study. Graduates of the course are rated as pilots second class.

g. Paratrooper Center in Novi Sad.

The headquarters of the center is the Novi Sad Airfield, where nine-month courses are held to train recruits for paratrooper units. The first six months of the training cover theoretic studies, and the main subjects taught are physical culture, military rules and regulations, description of armament, target practice, maneuvers, military training, and political indoctrination. In the last three months of the course, practical training in parachute jumps is given in addition to the theoretic training. The military sectors are in charge of assigning recruits to the school. The recruits must volunteer for the course. Each course has approximately twenty students who are attached to a battalion. The battalion has the following units:

- 1) Two fighter companies, each consisting of four platoons, each platoon of 15 men. The total strength is 120 men.
- 2) One engineer company with a strength of 50 men.
- 3) One anti-aircraft unit with a strength of 15 men.
- 4) One communications unit with a strength of 15 men.

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